

thing to that effect, in the audience had erupted two barrels of a revolver at me, and that the bullets had passed through the scenes some ten feet from the place where I was standing at the time. I think, when the explosion occurred I was either leaning against the case-ment or looking out at the prison window."

"Was that all Mr. McVicker told you?"

"All, with the exception of what I have already stated regarding Gray's statement as to his three years' desire to take my life."

Mr. Booth here expressed his desire to terminate the interview, as his wife's condition demanded his presence and comforting attention.

Mrs. Booth was in a very nervous condition, superinduced by previous illness and the excitement attending this affair.

LOUIS SHARPE.

Stage-manager Sharpe made the following statement:

"I was standing in the prompt-place, or the side, when I heard the first shot. The prompter had some music to attend to, and I went there to see to the arrangement of the lights. The scene was a dark one—lights down in front and rear, as well as above, and a candle light was thrown through a window on Mr. Booth, who was seated at a table. As the scene progressed, the lights were to be gradually worked up, and I was there for that purpose. When I heard the first shot it startled me. I didn't know whether it was on the stage or in front of the house. I said, 'What is that?' and just then the other shot was fired. Mr. Booth then got up and came toward me, and asked, 'What is it?' and he said, 'There is somebody shooting; turn off the lights.' I did so, and the audience began shouting, 'That's him!' 'There he is!' 'Don't let him escape!' And then I started around in the front of the house to see what was the matter, and when I got around they were taking a man out. I went back at once. Mr. Booth had been on the stage, and the audience had cheered him heartily. He told them that he would like to see his wife, and left. She was a beauty, and had fair hair. The audience seemed at us, when the lights were down, and when they were up there was considerable confusion, ladies getting up and running back. After Mr. Booth had been secured the people became calm, and were very enthusiastic; and when Mr. Booth finished the play, they called him out seven times. One of the bullets went through the box, and could not be found. The other, which was seen in the box, a few inches over Mr. Booth's head, buried itself in a seven-eight inch rail, running up and down the scene, and was dug out. When order was restored and the audience was running smoothly, I went over to the Centr. to see the man. He was brought on and I told him to sit down in a chair. I then looked at him, and asked:

"Where have you got that pistol?"

"He said, 'I bought it.'

"For the pun?"

"What was thy?"

"To shoot Boo,"

"You schollied it?"

"Yes."

"I hadn't believed it he had tried to shoot him."

"He went on to say he had been waiting for an opportunity for about three years."

"I said, 'What anons that is; you might have had plenty of chances three years.'

"He didn't make any reply."

"I then asked him 'What for?' and he said he wouldn't answer, that Mr. Booth would know what it was for."

"He told me that his name was Mark Gray, and that he came from Kokuk, Ia., but had been in the employ of a dry-goods house in St. Louis for several years."

"Officers told me that they had found letters in him which went to show that he was crazy."

WHAT DAVE LYON SAW.

David J. Lyon, a well-known young lawyer, was one of the audience, and was a witness of the affair from the front of the first shot until the would-be assassin was arrested and taken to the Armory. To a *TRIBUNE* reporter Mr. Lyon made the following statement:

"I was occupying a seat on the extreme right of the orchestra, and was sitting so I could have an unobstructed view of both the stage and the extreme left of the house. It was about half past 10, and the last act of the play, *Richard II.*, was on. Booth, in his robes, was alone on the stage, sitting at a table, with his head supported by his hand, his arm resting on the table. The house was so still that the dropping of a pin might be heard. Booth had taken a pause in the delivery of his lines. I heard the report of a pistol, looked up, and saw a flash proceeding from the extreme left of the balcony. It was scarcely noticed by the audience. As the little puff of smoke died away, I saw one more drop of blood with his revolver. I sprang into action and shouted, 'Stop that man! That man has words to say.' I then left my seat and rushed to the centre aisle, shouting, 'Arrest that man!' At that moment the man was seized from behind and rapidly hustled from the gallery. As I reached the outer hall I saw him in the custody of an officer, whose name I do not know. In company with Officer Morgan, of the regular force, who was in the house, and came up just at the moment, I accompanied the party to the Armory, where the shooter gave the name of Gray, and his business was that of a dry-goods clerk."

"How did the man act?"

"Perfectly cool and collected. After being arrested, he quietly remarked, 'I don't see how I missed him.'"

"After you saw the flash of the first shot, and before the second was fired, what were his actions?"

"He took aim at Mr. Booth with the greatest deliberation, and had got what he supposed to be a good bead, fired."

"How did Booth take it?"

"He simply looked up after the first shot, evidently not suspecting for a moment that he was the target. After the second was fired, he rose up from his seat, advanced toward the footlights, pointed in the direction of the shooting, turned, and left the stage without saying a word."

"Was there much confusion after the second shot was fired?"

"Yes, considerable, I should judge. As I remarked before, I left the theatre and went to the Armory, and hence did not see so much as I might had I staid. On my return to the theatre I found the audience coming out, from which I infer that the excitement became heated, and the play proceeded to the finish."

BOOTH'S MANAGER.

In the course of a evening a reporter stumbled against Mr. Flory, who was consulting him with one of Clayton's best weds. He has been the business manager of Mr. Booth for about ten years, and it is said he rehearses all of the great tragedian's parts for him. He was seen standing by a show-case, his head resting upon his hand, and the frail structure supporting the whole upper portion of his anatomy. He was pondering upon the chances of life, and appeared sorrowful. As the reporter accosted him, he started and looked up inquiringly for an instant, but when he failed to recognize anything that had the appearance of an assassin in the mild-mannered young man before him, he was reassured, and answered such questions as were propounded to him in a fairly cheerful tone.

"Do you know anything about the attempted assassination?" asked the plain-viper.

Mr. Flory smiled grimly. "Yes," he replied, gaudily, "I know a little something about the matter."

"When were you at the time the shots were fired?"

"I was in the greenroom."

"Did it strike you as a little peculiar to hear such a racket upon the stage at such a time?"

"Yes, but I did not notice it particularly at first. I thought it was outside, and I said bang at away, says I. I thought, you know, that it was some kind of a racket out in the alley; but when I heard it the second time I thought it was on the stage, and I went to one of the entrances and looked out. Mr. Booth was just leaving the stage."

"Did you see the marks of the bullets anywhere?"

"Yes, and found one of the bullets."

"Where did it go?"

"It passed through a seven-eights flat—one of the stone pieces that we call a door-stile, and imbedded it in another piece of stone-work behind."

"Have you got the bullet?"

"Yes, I have got it over at my room."

"It is large was it?"

"I can't tell, but I should say it was of a very large size."

"As much as a 32-caliber?"

"I should think so," replied Horace.

"Now, Mr. McVicker," asked the writer,

"will you ask Mr. Booth to give me the threatening letter sent him at Detroit last week?"

"I don't think he will, but I will. Will you?"

Mr. Horace then disappeared into Mr. Booth's dressing-room, and came back with the information that no letter had been sent him at Detroit of a threatening nature.

"Letters have been sent, though, of this kind during the past three years," the reporter added.

"Yes."

"What did the writers say?"

"Generally they wanted money, and said that if they didn't get it they would kill Booth."

"And this was the only reason assigned—they wanted money?"

"So far as I know, it was."

Shortly after the performance had closed the writer saw Mr. Booth, who was very much excited.

"Did Mr. Booth know the man who shot at him?"

"No," she replied.

"Does he remember ever seeing him before?"

"No."

"Is Mr. Booth aware that the man who created such a noise is the author of several threatening letters sent him?"

"No, sir, he says he never heard of him before, and has no knowledge that he ever wrote to him himself."

"You didn't see the shooting?"

"I did not. I was in the dressing-room at the time within range of the shot."

"Yes; 'Little Charley,' a carpenter, was peaking through the crack of the door upon the stage at the time. The ball went into the scener's just a little above his head."

"Did you find where the second bullet went?"

"I don't know whether the one we found was the first or the second shot. We only found one; it was dark on the stage at that time, but we will find the other to-morrow morning."

"What portion of the play did the shooting take place?"

"It was in the last scene. You know Mr. Booth was playing *Richard II.*, and toward the last there is a prison scene in which he has a lone soliloquy. He was seated near the box upon the left-hand side of the stage, looking from the door, as I said, before about fifteen feet from the man who fired the shot. He had gotten about ten lines into the soliloquy, which reads as follows:

I have been studying how I compare
This world with hell, and hell with this world.
And here is a creature but myself.
I can't find out what he is.

Mr. Flory: "I'll prove the female to my soul,
My soul the father; and these two beget
A generation of devils, that do worse
Than those that thoughts are. This little world,
In humores like the people of this world,
For me thought."

"I have been studying how I compare
This world with hell, and hell with this world.
And here is a creature but myself.
I can't find out what he is."

"I am sure he is the author of the second shot."

"What was the man's name?"

"I don't know his name."

"What was he doing?"

"What did he do?"

"What did he say?"

"What do you think could have been the motive of the man who fired the shot?"

"I haven't the least idea. I heard he said that everybody would know to-morrow."

"Perhaps he was looking for an interview with a reporter. Did you ever know of his being threatened, or did you think that his deceased brother, J. Wilkes, had shown in the ribbon department?"

"Did Mr. Booth appear excited, or did he take it cool?"

"He was cool enough. He didn't say much about it."

"Where was Mr. Booth?"

"She was in the dressing-rooms, just off from one of the boxes."

"What did she do?"

"She faints."

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richard II."

Hawley's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Clara Morris. "Camille."

Hawley's Theatre. Dearborn street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Hobson and Crane. "Comedy of Errors."

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. His Majesty's "Star-Bust" "Pinafore."

Academy of Music. Madison street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

Exposition Building. Lake Front, foot of Adams street. Authors' Caravan.

White Stocking Park. Site shore, foot of Washington street. Game being on the Chicago and a picked nine of d. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Mr. J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 404, A. J. A. M. MONROE, CAM. Bldg. on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Business and work on E. A. and members are requested to be present. JOHN E. PETTIBONE, W. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

Seven miners were buried alive yesterday morning at the Sugar-Notch Coal Mines near Wilkesboro, N.C., by an extensive caving in of earth. Tremendous efforts were made to reach them by digging, but with small prospects of success.

The taffy resolution offered Tuesday in the Louisiana Constitutional Convention was yesterday rushed through, after two hours of debate, and the negroes of that State are now informed that the Democratic bulldozers are willing to make sweet promises to any number if they will consent to remain and do all the work for little or none of the pay. There is a sort of poetic justice in this turning of the tables—this sudden solicitude for a despised and ill-treated people, even to the extent of the volunteering of a pledge by so august a body as a Constitutional Convention that if the negroes will stay they shall not be outraged and abused through the regular forms of law.

The dastardly attack made last evening upon the life of Edwin Booth while playing upon the stage will fill the mind of every person in Chicago with a feeling of intense detestation for the wretch who undertook to play the assassin, mingled with a sentiment of profound gratification that the attempt failed. There will also be felt a satisfaction at the fact that the man who fired the shots is not a resident of Chicago, while it will be in a general way an agreeable solution of the mystery to adopt the theory of insanity. It seems unconceivable that the attempt could be made by a man in his right mind, there being nothing in Mr. Booth's life or character, his intense and absorbing devotion to his art, that could offer a reasonable provocation for such an assault.

General regret and sympathy will be felt among all denominations at the calamity suffered by the Roman Catholic Church in the Northwest by the destruction yesterday by fire of the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind. The institution had held a high position among the educational institutions of America, and its loss is a genuine catastrophe, but one, we are glad to state, which will be promptly repaired. The loss sustained is estimated at \$200,000, and the insurance \$60,000, but there will be no lack of funds to make up the difference and enable prompt rebuilding of the University. In order that there may be nothing to confide with the work in hand, all the students have been sent to their homes, and every energy will be devoted to a restoration of the buildings destroyed. Notre Dame will be herself again within a few months.

Poor Detroit's nose is sadly out of joint on account of the removal of VANDERBILT's tunnel at a point unfavorable to her commercial interests. Yesterday a sort of official blowout was held at a point on the river where a few workmen have been put to digging, and the people of Toledo, an intensely ambitious municipal rival of Detroit, together with the Canadians of the little towns across the river, hooted to the boos with enthusiasm which only gratified envy can inspire. A few Detroit folks were there, and were asked to make speeches, but their hearts were not. However, as the Canadian Government has given permission to bore only under the river, and as the limestone gives indications of being very porous, the job may have to be abandoned at a very early stage, and the VANDERBILT hosts may not prevail over the frightened city.

The Lower House of the Illinois Legislature has compensated for many of its foolish acts this session by passing the Militia bill by the large vote of 100 to 37, and it now goes to the Senate. As one of the most important measures which has come before the Legislature, we hope the Senate will lose no time in passing it also. It is not in any sense a partisan measure, but one which looks to the peace and good order of the State and the protection of the lives and property of its people. With a well-organized, armed, and disciplined militia, there will be no danger of such outrages as were perpetrated by the Communists two years ago, the business interests of the large cities will be more secure, the farmers will feel that their crops can be transported without danger of loss, and the

general prosperity of the State will be enhanced. When once the bill is passed and becomes a law, then let it be rigidly enforced, so that the people of Illinois can feel they have a State police sufficiently strong to put down any future attempts that may be made to cripple their business and destroy their property. It is evident from the tone of the debate that the procession of Communists in Chicago last Sunday, which was intended to express their contempt of the bill, changed many votes and hastened its passage.

There will be great rejoicing among American turfmen at the fresh victory of Mr. LORILLARD's horse, Parole. He has now won three successive races—the Handicap at Newmarket, on the 16th; the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom, on the 22d; and the Metropolitan Stake at Epsom, on the 2d. It is reported that Parole won all the races clearly on his merits, getting no advantages in the start or turns in the course. Mr. LORILLARD is richer by many thousand dollars taken from the unwilling pockets of John Bull, and our turfmen will be encouraged to send over other horses which will be likely to still further deplete the British pocket. It is a matter for national pride whenever our flag is carried to victory, whether it be by pedestrains, prima donnas, Eclipses, horses, or yachts. Therefore we rejoice that Parole is an American. "And it's greatly to his credit," for he might have been an Englishman.

The State of Kentucky has two Trustees in the National House of Representatives—Oscar and Tom. There is nothing remarkable about either of them, except that the electors of that State should have made a second selection from the same family when the first TURNER turned out so poorly. Nevertheless, OSCAR is imbued with the natural pride of man, and that man a Kentuckian, and is not disposed to put up with criticism that grows out of Tom's shortcomings. This being the case, the aforesaid OSCAR rose in his place in the House yesterday and protested that Tom TURNER should take the responsibility of his own utterances, especially as the utterances in point were such as a billgating-fish-woman would have no special reason to be proud of. This state of affairs appears to have presented no difficulty to the mind of Tom, as he not only took to himself the language complained of, but gave the House more of the same sort by way of embellishment.

The reason is apparent for the evident strong desire of the Democrats in the Senate to avoid as far as possible all debate on the question of the removal of the old employees of the Senate to make room for the hungry hordes of Confederates who are "battering the gates of Heaven with storms of prayer," and here and there a curse thrown at the delay of the cleaning-out which is to let them in. The debate of yesterday showed why it is that the Democrats are so anxious to have no talk about the change in the rule of twenty-five years' standing by which the approval of the Vice-President is required before any removals can be made. It took two such accomplished strategists as Mr. ENDOWS and Mr. CONKLIN yesterday morning to unmask the Democratic position and easily expose to view the fact that Union soldiers are being removed from places they have long and efficiently filled to make room for ex-Confederates. It required debate to develop this fact, and it was this debate the Democrats have been desirous of escaping. They tried keeping their mouths closed for a time under the most provoking thrusts of their adversaries, but finally their Councillor, Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, overstepped the programme of reticence, and ended by boldly declaring the Democratic policy to be the possession of the spoils, no matter if Union soldiers have to make way for Confederates. It is an awkward attitude to occupy, but it is well that they have been forced to take it openly.

THE DAVIS PARTY IN THE SENATE. The position which Judge DAVID DAVIS occupies in the United States Senate is anomalous. He professes an independence of both political parties, and as he resigned a seat on the Supreme Bench to take his present place in the Senate, he assumes a sort of judicial function in passing upon the questions that arise. All this is misleading. Judge DAVIS is not any less a politician because he disclaims obedience to either cause. His utterances have not the weight of a judicial dictum, though he seems to think so. He is as subject to the human tendency to err as if he professed to be a Republican or a Democrat. His assumption of individual superiority over combined counsel on political questions carries with it, in truth, a special pretense of impartiality, and it is this pretense which commands special attention when he speaks. But professed independence of both political parties does not necessarily imply unerring judgment, nor steadfast impartiality, nor absolute freedom from political influences. If all this were conceded to Judge DAVIS simply because he figures as the solitary "Independent" of the United States Senate, then, indeed, his leanings toward the Democrats would be more useful to that party than the outspoken devotion of a dozen Senators like BAYARD and TUTWELL. Unfortunately for the Democrats, the strength of Judge DAVIS' services as an Independent was held at a point on the river where a few workmen have been put to digging, and the people of Toledo, an intensely ambitious municipal rival of Detroit, together with the Canadians of the little towns across the river, hooted to the boos with enthusiasm which only gratified envy can inspire. A few Detroit folks were there, and were asked to make speeches, but their hearts were not. However, as the Canadian Government has given permission to bore only under the river, and as the limestone gives indications of being very porous, the job may have to be abandoned at a very early stage, and the VANDERBILT hosts may not prevail over the frightened city.

It is the habit of a judicial mind to consider all phases of any case in hand, and judicial fairness requires that a decision shall be reached only after giving due weight to all the questions. Senator DAVIS notably failed to do this in his speech on the Army bill. He treated the matter under discussion as if it simply involved the employment of United States troops at the polls, and on that pretext supported the Democratic repealing sections. But Senator DAVID DAVIS can scarcely be ignorant of what the veriest neophyte in politics thoroughly understands: That the proposed change in the army regulations is but a part of a general scheme for abolishing all National protection for National elections—declares substantially in his place in the Senate:—"Parish Constitution and Union; parish army, and Congress, and law, and courts; parish civil and political liberty; parish the Election law; parish commerce; and welcome anarchy sooner than leave on the statute-book an authority to protect the polls from violence and the voters from murder."

The Senator from Arkansas—whose official office has to be modified in his case because of his past efforts to destroy the National existence—declares substantially in his place in the Senate:—"Parish Constitution and Union; parish army, and Congress, and law, and courts; parish civil and political liberty; parish the Election law; parish commerce; and welcome anarchy sooner than leave on the statute-book an authority to protect the polls from violence and the voters from murder."

Mr. GARNOLD demands all this in the name of the Democratic party. He demands all this in the name of the Solid South. He demands all this in behalf of State Rights and of the superior race which has been so long kept within the restraints of law by the plebeians of the laboring and mercantile classes of the North.

One can imagine the consternation which would seize upon the people of this country should such a system of martial law be proclaimed by the Government in its dealings with Socialism. Here the widest latitude is given to discussion and the freest license to threats. The people listen to the menaces of revolution by ex-Rebels on the floor of Congress and laugh at the bombast. Com-

however, that the Russian Empire in its inopportunity was a vast conglomeration of heterogeneous peoples welded together by a military despotism, and that its progress ever since has been characterized by all the methods of such a despotism. Splendid as its civilization is in many respects, and much as it has done for the freedom of other oppressed races, Russia has not yet reached that standard of intelligence, education, and self-government where she can rule herself by any other processes than those of barbarity, and that barbarity always reaches its highest pitch in her treatment of political prisoners. She has no peaceful way, no middle ground, in dealing with them. She meets the assassin with the assassin's ways and weapons. That she will crush out Nihilism in this manner there is little doubt, unless the whole people of the Empire are affected with it, which seems impossible; but, before it is accomplished, the world may be shocked at the acts of official cruelty and the vindictive and bloody reprisals of the friends of the victims.

The assumption of judicial independence and authority by Senator DAVIS was rendered still more unwarrantable by his ignoring the conditions precedent to the proposed legislation, the purpose for which the Democratic party is urging it, and the menace which it contains. Was Senator DAVIS justified in ignoring the fact that this Democratic effort to wipe out the National Election laws follows closely upon Democratic nullification of those laws in South Carolina and other Southern States? Was he justified in ignoring the fact that Democrats have noticed that all legislation growing out of the War must be abandoned? Was he justified in ignoring the fact that the negation of National authority implied in a repeal of the National Election laws is but one step in the movement for reimposing the fatal doctrine of State-Sovereignty? Was he justified in ignoring the fact that the Democrats threaten to starve the Government into a recognition of this doctrine of State-Sovereignty by refusing to vote supplies except upon the conditions they impose? The half-truths uttered by Davis and his deliberate suppression of essential elements in the pending controversy, would not have been so surprising if they had come from a professed member of the State-Sovereignty party; but they are utterly inconsistent with a pretense of judicial independence and fairness. Excessive partisanship is certainly to be deplored, but not so much as the assumption of independence for more effectively advancing partisan views. The speech made by Senator DAVIS on the Army bill will not change the sentiment of the country as to the National danger threatened by the Democratic programme, but it will materially weaken that gentleman's personal influence in the Senate, because it has revealed that professed independence of partisan attachments may develop views as narrow and unfair as the most servile obedience to caucus dictation. The Davis party in the Senate, controlling just one vote, has never been formidable in a practical, voting way; but now it has been completely ruined by the Supreme Court unfrocked before he would yield one iota of the liberties of the people.

"That two questions were to be considered: First, whether the eight words 'or to keep the peace at the polls' should be repealed; second, if so, was it right to do so?"—"That the eight words 'or to keep the peace at the polls' should be repealed?" Such questions could not have been long debated in the House of Commons, and he was surprised that determined opposition should be met with strong representations of a people to the abrogation of enactments held to perfect liberty. He alluded to Mr. BLAINE's enumeration of the consequences of a failure to provide for the enforcement of the eight words. "That the eight words 'or to keep the peace at the polls' should be repealed?" Such questions could not have been long debated in the House of Commons, and he was surprised that determined opposition should be met with strong representations of a people to the abrogation of enactments held to perfect liberty. 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STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the General Assembly—Winter Session.

McCrea's Appointment Before the Senate Once More.

Riddle Eaten Up, Like La Fontaine's Lamb, Sans Autre Forme de Proces.

The Militia Bill, Forbidding Armed Train-Bands, Passed by the House.

No Serious Opposition, the Vote Standing 100 Years to 37 Nays.

Despot Pratt Chafing the Temperance Women with Timothy.

Provisions of the Various Bills which Passed the House Yesterday.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate Disposition to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 23.—The first matter which engaged the attention of the Senate was the bill, introduced by Senator Bent, which amends Sec. 237 of the Criminal Code. Senator Bonfield offered an amendment limiting the punishment for the crime therein named to punishment by death or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years, or which may extend to life. This was adopted, and thus modified the bill went to a third reading.

At the request of Senator Bent, his bill providing for the examination of banks was made a special order for Friday next.

LITTLE WABASH.

Senator McDowell moved to reconsider the vote by which Bill 433 was recently refused a third reading. He explained this bill as an attempt to prohibit the legislature from appropriating to inquire into the damages which certain persons had sustained by reason of the construction of a dam by authority of the State on the Little Wabash River. This Committee, he said, was appointed before the State Claims Commission was established, and the motion carried, and the bill was passed.

Next appeared the partner of the foregoing enterprise, known as Bill 463. This "artful dodger" asks for \$34,519, to pay damages sustained by owners of lands by reason of construction of the dam. Senator Bent, of Illinois, Henry, the subject-matter of these claims were before the same Select Committee that considered these represented in the previous bill.

Senate Negroes voted that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and sustained his motion by showing the Select Committee stated in its report there was some conflict of title as to the ownership of the lands. He certainly seems to know definitely who was to get this money before it was appropriated.

Senator Dearborn favored the motion, and opposed allowing the Attorney-General to act as attorney for the legislature in these questions of title, as this bill proposed.

Senator Whiting favored the bill. It would not grow any less, and the State had better pay it.

Senate Southworth favored a reference, and called on the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee to explain, which brought Senator Joslyn to the floor. He said this bill was rather a bad bill, and was not worth the trouble. The serious question was whether these lands had been injured \$34,000 worth. It was a good round sum.

Senator Johnson—would like to ask if these lands were not subject to overdrain.

Senator Joslyn—I believe it is in the springtime.

The bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Negroes—*Amicus Conferens*.

Senator Hamilton moved the Senate go into executive session on consideration of the confirmation of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, which was carried.

The Secretary was requested to read the Governor's communication.

Senator Riddle asked the evidence taken before the Committee be read. He thought it was not in the evidence was not yet printed, it should be read.

Senator McLean objected.

THE GAO.

Senator Riddle moved the matter be postponed until the evidence was printed. He believed that common fairness to him, as well as that the Senators who had not been present, that he should be given a chance to vote on the question of this apposite's confirmation might act intelligently, the matter should be postponed until the evidence could be placed in their hands. He had a right to discuss this entire question.

Senator McLean thought it unadvised to propose to re-treat a man who had already been convicted.

Senators Hunt and Bent took a similar view.

Senator Fossing said: "Mr. President, in explanation of my vote I desire to say that I will vote to confirm because of an amendment I have heard on this bill, but have a rather done years ago which came to my knowledge.

Senator Kelly—I wish to say in explanation of my vote that I heard nothing to answer the question made on this floor against this man. I have not seen the evidence.

Senator Hamilton—haven't you seen the report?

Senator Kelly—No sir. You didn't even allow me time to read it. I therefore vote "No."

Senator Fuller—The Senate has ordered this evidence presented, but as it is not yet done, I vote "No."

The appointment was confirmed—yeas 40; nays 8. Arty, Campbell, and Riddle did not vote.

THE REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS.

was then resumed. The bill appropriating \$150 for the payment of the expenses of the State at Mount Vernon was passed; also, a bill presenting Thomas Penitentiary and James N. Wilson with \$33,000 each, because it was to be a canon belonging to the State which they fired off to a plow.

A RARE OUTRAGE.

The bill appropriating \$34,519 for the purchase of additional grounds for the State-House, and which was to be used for the State-House, was passed, to secure without cost to the State, was, after a long debate, sent to the Judiciary Committee, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the disgraceful experience of yesterday, the House, apparently humiliated at the exhibition it had made of itself, went to work this morning with more than ordinary energy. There is a growing interest on the part of members who seem to originate with the people and communicate itself to the House, to finish up the necessary business of this session as soon as possible and go home. The pressure of public opinion is apparently stronger against the present General Assembly than it has been against any other Legislature that has assembled in the State since the adoption of the Constitution, not overlooking the claims of the famous Twenty-ninth to notoriety. While that body was restive and tumultuous, it was measurably honest, and the work it performed was creditable to itself and in the interest of the people.

THE PRESENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY has been in session 105 days, and cannot possibly be adjourned before the 15th of May. The usual practice of Legislatures is to adjourn at the end of twenty days, which allows a full pay-day. Pay-day occurs once in twenty days, and has never been the practice to adjourn on May 7, at which time it will be impossible to adjourn. It may, therefore, be concluded, judging from all precedent, that the Legislature will adjourn sine die on May 27.

of the State having been Miss Wirt, we have

been working for the passage of the law authorizing women to vote on the question of "granting a license to sell liquor." The policy of the Legislature seems to be to wait to the last moment by which it will be necessary to introduce a measure to a vote before adjournment, and thus the members will probably evade the responsibility of going so record. These ladies are evi-

dently very much in earnest, but they are poor politicians, and probably will not succeed in accomplishing their purpose in the Legislature. In this connection the following:

RATHER INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE has taken place on this subject:

MORRISON, Whiteside County, Ill., April 18.—To the Hon. Charles Bent, U. S. Post, and William Allen,议员。—Herron, you will find another request from a number of the business men and citizens of this city asking your co-operation in the passage of the Home Protection bill. I am requested to call your attention to this city attached to the Home Protection bill, in all, which will give you a better understanding of the character of this bill. Gentlemen, the W. C. T. U. also plays its part, and I am requested to call your attention to this cause, if you will give the helping hand at this crisis. Yours very respectfully,

President W. C. T. U. of Morrison.

THE REPLY A LA INGERSOLL.

To the letter the Hon. James M. Pratt, member of the House, sent the following reply:

SPRINGFIELD, April 22, 1879.—Mrs. Sarah A. Wirt, of Whiteside County, Ill., to the Hon. Charles Bent, U. S. Post, and William Allen,议员。—Herron, you will find another request from a number of the business men and citizens of this city asking your co-operation in the passage of the Home Protection bill, in all, which will give you a better understanding of the character of this bill. Gentlemen, the W. C. T. U. also plays its part, and I am requested to call your attention to this cause, if you will give the helping hand at this crisis. Yours very respectfully,

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Franklin Snow, of Boston, is at the Gardner House.

The Hon. David L. King, Akron, O., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. O. K. Pearson, Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Tremont.

The Hon. O. H. Greenleaf, Springfield, Mass., is a guest of the Palmer.

Prof. Samuel Gardner, Washington, D. C., is domiciled at the Sherman.

The Hon. Samuel W. Bell, Racine, Wis., is registered at the Sherman.

The Hon. George Douglass, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is registered at the Tremont.

O. R. Keith and family have taken rooms at the Gardner for the summer.

The Hon. P. G. Gillette, Jacksonville, Ill., is one of the guests of the Pacific.

The Hon. Alexander Mitchell and the Hon. J. W. C. Milwaukee, are among the guests of the Pacific.

Mr. Watkins, the President of the South Side Gas Company, said yesterday that he should accept the Council's offer of \$1.65 per 1,000 feet for the gas used by the city from May 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1878.

A few of the members of St. George's Society met at ex-Sheriff Kern's restaurant last evening, and engaged in very pleasant talking and lunching. Mr. Kern presided at the table and did the honors.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manesse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 64 deg.; 10 a. m., 70; 12 m., 72; 2 p. m., 68; 5 p. m., 60.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock P. O'Brien, of the West Tremont street police, killed a rabid dog that had taken position under a stairway at No. 180 West Eleventh street. So far as could be learned, no one was injured by the animal.

John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; William Duncan, General Freight Agent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad; St. Louis; and Charles E. Follett, General Freight Agent of the Vandalia Line, St. Louis, are at the Pacific.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Daniel McKinney, of No. 163 North Ada street, who had fallen into a basement at No. 153 Milwaukee avenue and broke his neck, and who upon his son, John, of Johnstone, of No. 141 Johnson street, who died suddenly of infantile convulsions.

The news was received in this city yesterday that the Rev. Thomas Harwood Morgan, formerly of this city, died April 1 at his residence in Louisville. The deceased was for many years the pastor of the Baptist work among the Freedmen, and well known among that community in the West and South.

The Ladies' Association of the German Society had an excellent entertainment at the Germania Hall, 111 W. Division street. The President made an excellent address, reviewing the efforts of American ladies in the field of scientific, etc., work. Emma Alkenen, Miss Alkenen, and Mr. George Clausen.

It is understood that the vestry of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church are arranging with certain prominent Catholics for the sale of their valuable property at the corner of Carpenter and West 11th streets. The vestry of the Catholic Church express their desire to sell a portion of their buildings, and say as well pleased with the buildings, and that they are admirably suited for church and parish school purposes.

A number of trustees of the Orphanage here held a meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening, inc. Col. A. Holloway occupied the chair. A permanent organization was agreed upon, and a draft of a constitution and by-laws submitted. It is the desire of the new trustees to publish a copy of the by-laws of the Orphanage, and by the members. The meeting adjourned until fall.

The 11-year-old daughter of J. B. Sloat and wife, while on a Pittsburg & Fort Wayne train on the way to New York, was struck by a man of suddenly. She had been ill health for some time previous to taking the train. The bereaved parents were met at the depot by S. L. Fenton of No. 238 Western avenue, to whose kind services the widow was greatly grateful. Coroner held an inquest at the office of A. B. Sheldon, undertaker, and found a verdict of death from acute bilious fever.

The organization City Central Committee of the Flutists here presented a grand benefit at the Tremont House last evening. After about two hours of the usual bickering, the Committee settled down to work and elected the following permanent officers: President, John F. D. G. Alternates, Charles Dickens, Secretary, George W. W. of Hyde Park; Treasurer, ex-Al. A. H. Pickering. The Committee then voted its time to patching up the contention, and adjourned at the meeting hour.

The South End Gun Club held a special meeting at the Sherman House last evening for the purpose of arranging the part to be taken by the Club in the State tournament, which is to be held in Harrisburg, May 27, and concluded with a general meeting. The Club decided to send a team, and the following representatives were chosen: A. Cook, G. N. Lyndston, M. Eich, and J. J. Gore. Alternates, D. B. Cook, J. S. S. G. and A. B. Cook. The meeting adjourned after fixing on some of the details of the shoot.

The Auxiliary Republican Club of the Sixth Precinct of the Twelfth Ward held a meeting Tuesday evening at 435 Western avenue and elected the following permanent officers: President, A. B. Baldwin; Vice-Presidents, F. C. Russell, W. H. Hull, and Churchill; Vice-Presidents, John R. Parker, Secretary; M. J. Hazlett, Treasurer; M. J. McLean, J. W. Eastman, and L. Troy, Executive Committee. At the next meeting, to be held May 6, the Club will discuss the question, "Ought political parties to be allowed in selecting candidates for the Judiciary?"

The Executive Board of the Carnival of Authors desire to thank the public for their patronage during the past year. The receipts for the year ended December 31, 1878, now in bank, many bills have paid. The authors desire to thank the gentlemen who have so kindly given their time and services in selling tickets, also to thank the members of the door. They desire to say to persons who have admitted upon costume tickets when they were not in costume that they have caused a great deal of embarrassment and annoyance to the door. In that way have been in our audience eighty thousand persons who ought to have paid for admission.

About half past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a draught team owned by D. H. McDonald and S. G. Dornan availed itself of the services of the Tremont House, and remained until about 10 o'clock. Some of the men were ill health for some time previous to taking the train. The bereaved parents were met at the depot by S. L. Fenton of No. 238 Western avenue, to whose kind services the widow was greatly grateful. Coroner held an inquest at the office of A. B. Sheldon, undertaker, and found a verdict of death from acute bilious fever.

The Grand Jury returned an indictment for robbery against H. A. Alcott, the special police, and the Tremont House, and the Tremont House heard some of the evidence in the Ophelia's case. As to the scalpers, no conclusion has yet been reached, as more witnesses are to be examined.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Services met in the afternoon, and had Section 1000 with reference to the \$3,000 thousand extra for bricks. The contractor, it appears, doesn't propose to resume work until the Board rescinds his resolution, and the Board, in the afternoon, voted to take such action since the original contract called for \$3,000 extra.

The question of where the stone for the City-Hall shall be cut is again up, and the Council has passed a resolution ordering it to be cut in this city. There appears to be two considerations left behind this move, one the renewal of the old stone quarries, and the other the making of political capital by those who have taken the lead in the matter. Without stopping to question the wisdom of the City in its original contract to do that, so as to expedite the execution of the status of affairs may be ordered.

When the contract was awarded to Tomlison & Read a resolution of the Council to the same effect was adopted, which the contractors allowed to stand, and the Board, in the afternoon, reserved the right, however, to cut the stone wherever they pleased in the event of the stone cutters of the city combining against them. When the stone cutters of the city, however, were being cut at home, but subsequently the cutting was taken to Bedford, as the contractors maintained, because the stone-cutters have maintained a monopoly of the stone-cutting business. The contractors, however, by certain individuals, soon began to grow, and an Alderman at their head, the late Mr. John Moore, the Mayor, the Council, and the City Board, all agreed to let the stone cutters of the city combine against them. 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INSURANCE.

The St. Louis Losses Se-
verely Felt in the
East.

Knocking Off Prospective Profits—Un-
profitableness of the
Locals.

Tariff Association Redivivus—What Pres-
ident Winston Thinks
of It.

William H. Vanderbilt Bitten
Aboard—Personal
Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New York, April 23.—Though serious fires

have not wholly ceased, they are not so frequent

as in the first two months of this year, and it

seems as if the companies were allowed a breath-

ing spell. But Philadelphia and St. Louis have

each put in a small-sized station for this month,

and the companies are not at all happy. The

St. Louis fire involved a total loss of about

\$40,000, and it caught several companies for

large sums. The heaviest was the Commercial

Union of London, and, in fact, all the English

companies were severe sufferers. Precisely the

same occurred in the experience of the

local companies in St. Louis that was so aggra-

viating about the New York losses in January.

Their entire receipts for the present year are

mortgaged in advance to pay the recent loss.

Like New York, too, the risks which burned

were accounted the very best in the city;

and again, like unto New York, it has been dis-

covred since the first that the buildings were not,

after all, free from defects. But then you see St.

Louis is in the West, and the companies can af-

ford to do a little private growing at their agent

and the like, and the losses are not so great.

New York losses, under these very novel and

unusual circumstances, are treated

as though they were a grand lottery, and

the companies are not united wholly, and if

they are not unanimous it may be that

what chance they have of convincing the Legisla-

tature that it is a proper method of taxation.

The officers of the Home of New York are op-

posed to any action, and they profess the utmost

indifference to it. The Secretary of the Na-

tional Bank of New York says that he can

not conceive that the taxation of receipts will be a

grand game on the British and German compa-

nies in placing them upon an equality with the

other companies. The State of New York, how-

ever, has done nothing, but the lobby is

thrusting dire threats, and the companies are

all trembly.

THE MUTUAL LIFE'S EXPENSES.

The editorial advertisement of the Mutual

Life inserted in all the papers in this vicinity, to

the effect that in the scheme for reducing the

expenses of that Company the salaries of the

President and the higher officials would partici-

pate, was a tardy tribute to the sentiment of

policy-holders that the holders of the fat places

should come down from their high stools and

pay up at least a portion of their big salaries.

Anybody who knows President Winston will

fully understand how sore he is over the

defeat of his 50 per cent. proposal. He has

leaked out that he was warned in advance of its

proclamation that it would be attacked by old

policy-holders, and the extent of the opposition

was great with the result that he was compelled

to yield. Young is the son of that member of

the Senate who is so much interested in the

success of the plan.

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

A shrewd plan has been adopted by William

Vanderbilt, and imitated by others, to

keep the market in the hands of a certain

class of insurance. Vanderbilt owns the New

York Central Elevator at the foot of Sixty-first

street, and wants it insured. Well, that would

be an easy matter provided there was no claim

in requiring insurance. But as the grain dealers

need from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 in insurance

on grain, the demand is greater than the sup-

ply. So Vanderbilt conceived the idea of

paying a premium of 10 per cent. on grain

delivered to the elevator, and that sum

will be deducted from the bill of lading.

THE LONG ISLAND.

The streets are filled with rumors of another high-toned

company which is about to retire from

business. The Long Island's resolution is one

of the most remarkable in the country.

THE BOSTON.

The Boston Firemen's and the Fire Com-

pany have agreed to merge.

THE NEW YORK.

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sheeting. 20c; Russel Sheetings, Inc. Pig-iron
old, 400c.

GRAIN—Wheat—Wheat: No. 2 Western,
red, \$1.12c; No. 2 Western winter red,
spot and April, \$1.09c; May, \$1.10c;
July, \$1.09c; Aug., \$1.10c; Sept., July, 43c;

Aug., 43c; Oct., 43c; Nov., 43c; Dec., 43c;

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July, \$1.09c; Aug., \$1.10c; Sept., July, 43c;

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July, \$1.09c; Aug., \$1.10c; Sept., July, 43c;

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